

CONFIDENTIAL

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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th June 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.
List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahma ; age 45 years.	200
6	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta, age 29 years	200
7	"Arohana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Db. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
17	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily
19	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	1,550
20	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625
23	"Basumatl" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
24	" Bhakti " (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" Bharat Laxmi " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rabha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" Bharati " (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo ; age about 49 years.	9,000
27	" Bharatmalila "	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 33 years.	450
28	" Bharat Nari " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta ; Baidya	1,000
29	" Bhisak Darpan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
30	" Bharatbarsha " (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
31	" Bidushak " (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
32	" Bijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
33	" Bikrampur " (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
34	" Birbhum Varta " (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
35	" Birbhumi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
36	" Birbhum Vasi " (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
37	" Brahman Samaj " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
38	" Brahma Vadi " (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
39	" Brahma Vidya " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
40	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 24 years.	400
41	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
42	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
43	" Charu Mihir " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
44	" Chhatra " (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
45	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
46	" Chikitsa Sammilani " (P)...	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
47	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
48	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
49	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta	Three issues a week.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
50	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
51	"Dacca Prakash" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu ...	800
52	"Darsek" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,00
53	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
54	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
55	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,000
56	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidli, Hindu, Mahisya; age 53 years.	2,300
57	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	490
58	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Komatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
59	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
60	"Galpa Lohari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
61	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
62	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
63	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 57 years.	500
64	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masibar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	300
65	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghubathganj...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
66	"Sri Gauranga-Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	600
67	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
68	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
69	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahman; age 50 years.	37,000
71	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
72	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
73	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
74	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
75	"Jangipur Samvad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	800
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jnbak" (P) ...	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Akiuiddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kahristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do.	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Naty Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Ray Kumar Sen Gupsa, Hindu ; age 35 years.	1,000
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahma ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Prish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 50 years.	200
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabahini" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500
129	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	800

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
130	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
131	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
132	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabani; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rampur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Patrika" (P)	Parisad Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Satya Kinkar Banerji; age 31 years; Hindu, Brahmin.	200
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kairvarta; age 33 years.	200
144	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 47 years.	3,000
145	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 50 years.	1,800
146	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 61 years.	500
147	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	1,800
148	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
149	"Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath	700
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
152	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 61 years.	About 1,000
153	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
154	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 42 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 47 years.	400
156	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	3,000
157	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
158	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
159	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
161	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Harananda Gupta, Brahmo ...	300
162	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
163	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
164	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	5,000
165	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
166	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M. A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
167	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
168	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
169	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
170	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
171	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
172	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
173	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
174	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sengini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
175	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,600
176	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 31 years.	1,000
177	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500
180	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shce, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 31 years.	900
201	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
202	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
203	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
204	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
205	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
206	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
207	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl.</i>					
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	516
212	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
213	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
214	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
215	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
217	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri	300
218	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
219	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
220	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
<i>Gar.</i>					
221	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
222	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
223	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
224	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
225	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
226	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma; Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
234	Gurkha Khabar Kogat " (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
235	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
236	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
237	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
239	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
240	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
241	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 27 years, and another.	400
242	"Refaqut" (N)	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
243	"Resalut" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 31 years.	1,000
244	"Resalut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
245	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
246	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 44 years.	500
247	"Tirmezu" (N)	Do.	Daily	
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
248	"Utkal Varta"...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 24th May

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL MATIN*,
May 24th, 1915.

"War of eleven armies."

says:—

We wrote at the very commencement that as time went on, the number of the belligerents would increase, and there is now every possibility of America and China also joining in. During this week three important events have taken place; namely, (1) the Cabinet changes in England, (2) the joining of Italy in the war, and (3) the American Note to Japan.

Referring to the Cabinet changes in England, the paper remarks that it need not be said how important Cabinet changes in England are at the present moment. Generally Cabinet changes do not take place, except under two circumstances, first, when the entire Cabinet or a part of it resigns of its own accord; and secondly, when the Government in power is defeated. The recent Cabinet changes were not due to any want of confidence of Parliament in that body but have been brought about by the resignation of Lord Fisher, in consequence of Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty—who, according to the law, ought to work in consultation with the Sea Lords,—undertaking to do certain things independently of the first Sea Lord. At this moment the resignation of a Sea Lord is certainly a very important thing, and it at once drew the attention of the public and gave an opportunity to the Conservative party to force the Government to form a coalition ministry. If they had not done so then they would have been forced to undergo the trouble of an election which, at the present moment, would not have been free from danger to the country. This speaks volumes for the patriotism of the people of England.

The paper, however, thinks that this coalition will not last long, and the country will have to pass through a parliamentary election very soon.

The paper then goes on to refer to the joining of Italy in the war, and says that though it was thought that Italy would join the war eventually against Germany, Austria and Turkey, yet it was not believed that a Power belonging to the Triple Alliance would give up her neutrality. The paper then goes on to refer to the Note Italy submitted to Austria and the reply which Austria gave her. Now that Germany has made great advances in Galicia, the Allies, in order to keep the balance of power equal, have persuaded Italy to join. It is probable that they have promised to hand over Constantinople to Italy. However that may be, the joining of Italy in the war is likely to bring about great changes in the different theatres of the war. Germany can, if she likes, very easily penetrate into Italian soil, but under the circumstances she will have either to violate the neutrality of Switzerland or induce her to join in. Though for the last thirty years Italy has not been engaged in any big European War, she has waged two wars outside Europe, one in Abyssinia and the other in Tripoli, in neither of which, however, did she cut a good figure. It is reported that she has got an army consisting of 3 million soldiers and that her fleet is next to that of France. What Italy at present wants is money which, probably, the Allies will give her.

Italy joining in the war will affect Turkey prejudicially, much more so than it would affect Germany and Austria. Turkey will find herself in a very difficult position if the united land and Naval forces of England, France and Italy attack the coasts of Anatolia, and Syria. Seeing that Italy is not engaged in any battle, it is quite possible that she may attack Constantinople from the Anatolian side and also bombard the Dardanelles along with the English and French fleets.

The paper then goes on to say that it will take a long time to force the straits and capture Constantinople, and that this war will slowly draw all the European and Asiatic Powers into its meshes. Now that Italy has joined in the war, Germany, Austria and Turkey, for the purpose of adding to their strength, will try to persuade Bulgaria, Roumania, and Greece to side with them.

Referring to the American Note to China and Japan, the paper says that in case Japan does not agree to the Note, it will lead to war. It remains to be seen in what way Japan replies to the Note. There is a difficulty in the way of Japan. She is at present a party to this war. If America comes into conflict with her, then it will be a counter-move to Italy's action in joining the Allies.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

2. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May mentions 22 cases of dacoity which have recently occurred in Bengal. The names of the victims are:—

(1) Brajamohan Sarkar, of Saptana village in Lalmonirhat police-station, Rangpur; (2) Dāyal Chandra Halder of Jantha village near Joynagar (24-Parganas); (3) on the 17th and the 18th May two dacoities were committed at Joynagar and Kulpi respectively; (4) Jadunath Khettry at Mania (near Diamond Harbour); (5) Abinas Chandra De of Santragachi (Howrah); (6) Rohini Kumar Roy of Nalchiti, Natullabad (Barisal); (7) Akhil Chandra Das of Betagi-Biribhini (in the same district); (8) Ramdas Ruidas of Geokhali near Diamond Harbour; (9) Tomani Mandal of Kasthadaha village in Basirhat and Ramlal Nayak of the same village; (10) Aftabuddin Haoladar of Mathabaria-Pubdone in Barisal; (11) Chandra Nath of Betali village in Barisal; (12) Saheruddin of Rajpur-Nalbunia in the same district; (13) Ahmed Hosain of Matbaria in the same district; (14) Mansur Ali of Guabaria in Patuakhali in the same district; (15) Sofeluddi of Bamana-Goalaghata in Barisal; (16) Haran Chandra Bepari of Dalpati, Gournadi, Barisal; (17) Bhutnath Mandal of Kaliagarh (24-Parganas); (18) Sukhmoy Bhuiyan of Bhanjapur (Hooghly); (19) Manilal Upadhyay of Ranighar (24-Parganas); (20) Fakir Chandra Ghosh of Sankrail (Howrah); (21) a family residing at Shahibabad in Tippera; (22) Aminuddi of Matbaria, Kuliarchar (Barisal).

MOHAMMADI,
May 28th, 1915.

3. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes that the country is full of unrest. The war has stopped trade and raised prices. People are acutely feeling the pinch in consequence. Hence thefts and dacoities are more frequent in the country than ever. The situation is so serious that wealthy men in the mufassil must be allowed firearms if they are to save their lives and property.

"Unrest."

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

4. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May has the following from the pen of a writer who signs himself as "The old One":—

"The old one's observations."—
The Defence Act.

You are very much mistaken when you say that there was no necessity for enforcing the Defence of India Act in Bengal. I have always held that such a measure was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace in our province. Indeed, by introducing the law into Bengal, Government has raised our status. Official statistics show that in 1913-14 there were 245 dacoities in Bengal, of which as many as 8 were committed by *bhadralog*. Eight cases of *bhadralog* dacoities in 365 days, and that in a province with a population of four and a half crores—how awful! Why, the province ought to be placed permanently under martial law. Now while Bengal boasts of 245 dacoities in a year, the United Provinces has as many as 557. But none of these was the work of *bhadralog*, and so the Defence Act has not been enforced in the United Provinces. Then, again, the number of criminals in every 10,000 of the population is 87 in Burma, 81 in Bombay, 69 in Madras, and 50 in Bengal. Is it not, therefore, meet and proper that such a law should be enforced in Bengal?

BANGALI,
May 29th, 1915.

5. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th May has the following:—

"Queries regarding the new law." We have published the order issued by Government relating to the internment of Purna Chandra Das of Faridpur under the Defence of India Act.

It is evident from this order that Government has put into the hands of the police an infallible weapon for interfering with the freedom of people without trial. There is no necessity for having a judicial trial, taking the trouble of engaging pleaders and counsel and securing evidence. One has only to be suspected as likely to endanger public peace, and an order of internment is immediately issued on him. Herein lies the speciality of the new law. Moreover, the order in Purna Chandra's case shows in what manner the freedom of a subject has been interfered with. The purport of the order is:—During day-time Purna Chandra must not go out of the jurisdiction of the Cox's Bazar Municipality. During night (from sunset to sunrise) he must not stir out of

his house. He must not allow anybody to enter his house at night. He must make over to the police, at once and unopened, all letters, telegrams or postal parcels which he may receive. He must show to the police all letters, etc., which he may write. And he must report himself personally once every day to the Subdivisional Officer. Over and above all this, there is another condition requiring him to live in the house selected for the purpose by the police. We think that not even *mahavira* (the monkey-chief Hanuman) was kept confined in Ravana's kingdom with such restraints imposed on him. However that may be, we have a number of questions to ask in connection with this order. They are—

- (1) Has Government paid Purna Chandra's expenses for going to Cox's Bazar from Faridpur?
- (2) Who will pay the rent of the house selected by the police for Purna Chandra's residence? Purna Chandra or Government?
- (3) If any enemy of Purna Chandra sends him a letter in a cover, inciting him to commit an unlawful act, or writes anything to the effect that Purna Chandra did commit some unlawful act before, will or will not that enemy's letter make him legally guilty or do him any other harm?
- (4) Will or will not Purna Chandra be allowed to live with his family? If he is, will Government bear the necessary expenses?

It is desirable that Government should openly say whether it is prepared to bear the expenses of interned men or not.

Many people are saying that the section of the Defence of India Act providing for internment is only a miniature of the Regulation for deportation. Government used to bear all the expenses of deported men and pay allowances for the maintenance of their families. We do not know whether this principle will be followed in the case of persons interned under the miniature law. We, however, think that in the case of these persons Government will only bear their personal expenses, without paying any allowances to their families. But if the interned man is the only bread-winner of his family, will his family live on air? This is a serious problem. We hope that Government will reassure the public by replying to our queries.

6. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th May takes strong exception to the refusal of the Government to bear the expenses of Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali,

"Editor interned."

interned at Mahrauli. Internment is as much a bar to earning a livelihood as deportation is. When it is difficult even for a free man to earn a livelihood, is it not impossible for an interned man to do so? Why should not, therefore, Government bear the expenses of an interned man as it bears the expenses of a deportee? It is hoped that in Bengal Lord Carmichael will make equitable arrangements in this respect.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes that the public are confident that Government will do justice to Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali in the matter of food and residence during the period of their internment.

"Agitation at a meeting."—
Treatment of Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

8. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 31st May says that the repressive measures passed to check sedition and anarchism in India have failed in their object.

"A few words about the new law."

After Lord Minto's repressive rule, Lord Hardinge threw oil on troubled waters by declaring that the *swadeshi* agitation was not seditious. Had Government followed up this declaration with measures calculated to bring refractory young Indians to the right path, they would by this time have become the most loyal subjects in the country. But Government did nothing of the kind. Consequently, anarchism survived in spite of all the efforts of the Criminal Investigation Department to suppress it. And now when the war has created great troubles for the Government, the anarchists—the enemies of peace—in this country have manifested their activity by sowing the seeds of discontent throughout the Empire. This has compelled even a liberal-minded ruler like Lord Hardinge to pass a hard and *zubberdust* measure like the Defence of India Act. It is our avowed policy not to oppose

BANGALI,
May 29th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 31st, 1915.

anything done by the Government in these troublous times. But we must say that the part of the new law which is extremely severe should be as little enforced as possible. Repression often kills the finer instincts of men instead of reforming them. This is well known to the authorities, but they seem to forget it sometimes.

Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali of the *Comrade* have been interned under the new law. But the order for internment ought to have mentioned the offence for which Government has taken this step against them. It is only the omission to mention this which has enabled the Musalmans of the United Provinces to agitate against the order. Besides this, to err is human, and so the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department also, however honest they may be, are capable of committing mistakes. It is not, therefore, at all fair to intern a man solely on the confidential report of the Criminal Investigation Department. It is also imprudent to do so at the present time.

Besides, many people are of opinion that the section of the new law which provides for internment is only the old Regulation for deportation in a new form. But will Government bear the cost of the living of the interned man and give a subsistence allowance to his family, as it does in the case of a deportee? In the case of Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has said:—"Government would not make itself responsible for any portion of the expenses of their stay at Mahrauli." This is hardly a justifiable policy on the part of Government. When a man is interned and thus prevented from earning a living, Government ought to maintain him and his family. No distinction should be made between a deportee and an interned man in this respect. It is hoped that Government will desist from pursuing its present narrow-minded policy.

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

9. The way in which the Special Commissioners at Multan are dispensing justice, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May, has no doubt come as a painful surprise to the Anglo-Indian community, who danced for joy when the Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioners have already discharged a large number of the accused, and the fact naturally leads one to think that the police caught a number of innocent persons. And yet the Government wonders why the public do not like the police!

BANGALI,
June 1st, 1915.

10. Discussing the question of police reform, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st June denies the allegation that the police have become unpopular with the Indian public since the *swadeshi* agitation and the resultant adoption of a repressive policy by Government, and expresses regret that the work of police reform laid down by Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission has not yet been seriously taken up by the authorities.

Continuing, the paper suggests that police reform must begin with an improvement of the salaries of Head Constables and constables. Their present salaries are utterly inadequate to support them and their families. Better salaries should be offered to attract educated men of respectable families to this kind of employment. And, generally speaking, the idea should be instilled into the minds of all policemen that they are the servants of the public. They must cease paying so much attention as they do now to political crime and devote more of their time to bringing to justice the ordinary thief and dacoit. The middle-class Bengali who now serves in the humbler ranks of clerks should be induced to accept service in the lowest ranks of the police by the offer of proper remuneration. Therein lies the only means of real police reform.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
May 27th, 1915.

11. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the recent police notification against the use of *lathis* and offensive weapons in the public streets. The Government may mean well, but what has recently happened to justify such a strict order? Again, what is a *lathi*? Does it include an umbrella or the walking-stick carried by foppish youths? What, again, is an "offensive weapon"? Are knives, scissors and, say, broomsticks included in that term?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May refers to a case in which a Sub-Inspector of Police named Abul Hasan Khan was convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapur of offences under sections 342 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51 in all. The paper thinks the punishment too light for the offences proved.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915

13. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May suggests that Mr. Gourlay, now that he is considering the question of police reform, might also look into the question of preventing corruption among Civil Court peons who serve summonses. As an alternative course, steps might be taken to get these summonses served through post office peons, who are generally incorruptible.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

(d)—Education.

14. In continuation of its article on the marginally noted subject, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta of the 26th May has the following :—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 26th, 1915.

3rd Part.

The most important duty of the Board is to appoint examiners. In our last issue we showed how perfunctorily this duty is fulfilled by it. Besides this, an examination of question papers proves that the Board does not keep proper control over them as it ought to do. This does not, however, prevent it from indulging in whims concerning them. Sometime ago it took it into its head to appoint moderators for preserving uniformity between questions set in the Adya, Madhya and Upadhi Examinations. Moderators were accordingly appointed without delay, but the appointments were made in the same way in which examiners are appointed. A man who had no acquaintance with a subject, became moderator in that subject. We have heard that Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee's will was supreme in the matter of these appointments. Sir Ashutosh himself, who can hardly be credited with any knowledge of Sanskrit, became the moderator of a number of question papers which he could not even understand. The papers as they appeared in print bore unmistakable signs of his having made serious blunders in revising them.

Again, in some subjects double moderators were appointed. Four years ago a young pandit of Benares named Bamacharan Nyayacharyya was appointed moderator along with the late famous Pandit Mahamahopadhyaya Rakhal Das Nyayratna in the subject of modern Nyaya. It was like pairing a glass bead with a diamond. Subsequently we heard from a trustworthy source that the papers revised and approved by the Nyayaratna had been rejected by the Board and fresh papers prepared in their place. In this manner the Board insulted learned pandits in the matter of the appointment and change of moderators. Last year, however, Sir Ashutosh desired that no more moderators should be appointed, and the other members of the Board, as usual bowed to his will.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes that there are two girls' schools, one Hindu and the other organised by the Baptist Mission, in the Champatola quarter of the town. The Inspectress of Schools for the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions recently recommended the removal of the Hindu school from this locality, since it was undesirable that there should be two schools in such close proximity. The managers of the Hindu institution appealed to Mr. Hornell, saying that if one of the schools must be transferred, let the Christian School be removed, since Champatola is predominantly a Hindu neighbourhood. This prayer is quite fair and just and the journal expects Mr. Hornell to do justice in the matter.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

16. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes :—
The Committee of the Hindu University of Benares are now discussing with Government the rules to be framed for the guidance of the institution. Considering that the

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

establishment of the University can never be possible without Government's favour, the Committee can expect to have no independence. It is for this reason that the Musalman organisers of the Aligarh University have lost their zeal for the institution, for they do not appreciate what is called "half a loaf."

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 27th, 1915.

17. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes that while steps are being

Dangers on the public streets.

taken to improve the amenities of municipal life in Calcutta, there are some minor grievances which the citizens suffer from which should be promptly remedied. Thus the paving of the footpaths has made them intensely and intolerably hot in summer and exceedingly slippery in the rains and therefore dangerous to pedestrians. Again, whenever there is a heavy rainfall, the streets are under water for hours together, dislocating all traffic.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 28th, 1915.

18. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes that motor-car accidents in Calcutta are very frequent.

Motor-car accidents in Calcutta.

Specially when passengers alight from tram-cars they are in great danger of being run over by passing motor-cars. To prevent the risk of tramway passengers being run over by motor-cars while alighting, chauffeurs should be warned against driving on that side of the road on which people enter and alight from tram-cars. If it is not possible for motor-cars to drive along the other side of the road, it should be obligatory on them to pull up and stop as soon as a tram-car does so.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 30th, 1915.

19. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 30th May says that a recent

"A strange rule"—Responsibility of lessees of houses in Calcutta.

ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the case, *Basanta Lal Kshetri versus* the Corporation of Calcutta, makes the lessee of a house an owner of it for the purpose of municipal requisitions for improvement. This is a matter for serious apprehension on the part of the vast number of poor people who live in rented houses in the city. Government is requested to add a section in the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, with a view to relieving lessees of houses from this responsibility.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
May 28th, 1915.

20. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May publishes the

"Urgent information"—Oppressiveness of Bengal zamindars. Ahrad, P. O. Jamalpur, Mymensingh :—

In Bengal zamindars and their devilish underlings are given to committing inhuman oppressions on their tenants—the cultivators of the country. They commit brutal oppressions on them for realising *nazars* for mutation of names, *nazars* for naibs, *nazars* for *sahebs*, interest, *mathat*, *abwab*, village expenses, New Year's Day expenses, and so forth. The expression in the original are *saheb nazar*, *naib nazar*—*Translator*. An advertisement was some time ago inserted in the papers inviting information in the matter, with the object of submitting a memorial to the benevolent Government, in response to which we have received about 1,600 petitions, full of stories of oppression by zamindars and their underlings from various parts of Bengal. We fixed the 25th May for the submission of these petitions to Government, but we are sorry to say that through fear of being oppressed in future by the zamindars and their men, many raiyats did not affix their signatures to their petitions but simply superscribed themselves as "raiya" of mauza so-and-so, pargana so-and-so. Anonymous petitions have no value. We, therefore, earnestly request all such men as have sent such petitions to send us without delay their signatures in separate sheets of paper. We assure those concerned that the zamindars will not be able to ascertain these names, and so they need not be afraid of being oppressed in future. We have been astounded by the stories of inhuman oppression which Bengal zamindars

are wont to commit on their tenants in order to serve their own ends, and are confident that these stories will equally astound Government and thus induce it to enquire into the matter.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

21. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes that on the 19th May some of the carriages of a passenger train were blown off between Dwarbasini and Mahanad stations on the Bengal Provincial Railway. The official casualty list mentions one killed and two wounded on this occasion, but private accounts give the number of killed as ten and that of wounded as twenty. Accidents like these occur because of the bad condition of the rails. Steps should be taken to prevent their recurrence.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

(h)—*General.*

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th May thus speaks of the *Hindi Yuddhavarta*:—
The *Hindi Yuddhavarta*. We have remarked several times in this paper on the incorrectness of its language, but all our protests have gone unheeded. This is however not the thing for which Government has appointed a Press Censor or opened the special branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. Whether anybody hears us or not we shall continue to do our duty. The paper then goes on to point out certain mistakes which have crept into the *Yuddhavarta*. The paper gives the following specimens:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 30th, 1915.

- (1) "German Gole ne usi bekar kar diye."
- (2) "Larai dam dhar gai hai."
- (3) "In logon ki barthi hui hai."
- (4) "Germano ne angryon ke khai men pair dhar ne ka moka pa gaithe."

NOTE.—The mistakes pointed out by the paper are really such. Illustration No. 3 especially does not convey the meaning which the writer thought it would. The idiom is not used in the sense in which it has been used. The other three illustrations contain grammatical mistakes—*Translator*.

23. Referring to the announcement that after the ensuing Indian Medical Service Examination in July, no such examination will be held so long as the war lasts and that during this period appointments in the Indian Medical Service will be filled by nomination by the Secretary of State for India, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th May says that if appointments in the Service have to be made without examination, meritorious students of the Calcutta, Lahore and other Medical Colleges in India should receive them. Merit never develops without appreciation. Hence if the authorities want to see the capacities of the Indians developed they should appoint the best men among them to high posts.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 26th, 1915.

24. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 25th May heartily supports the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair.

CHARU MIHIR,
May 25th, 1915.

25. While thanking Lord Hardinge for the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair's appointment, which is a just reward for his sterling merits, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May doubts whether, in a Civilian-ridden administration like the present, Sir Sankaran will be able to do any really useful work.

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

26. While expressing satisfaction at the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair's appointment to the Imperial Executive Council, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th May thinks it its duty to protest against the policy of translating members of the Judiciary to executive offices.

BANGALI,
May 26th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 28th, 1915.

27. Referring to the *Pioneer's* remarks about the translation of the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair from the Madras High Court Bench to an Executive Councillorship, illustrating the impossibility of completely divorcing the Judiciary from the Executive, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes:—

The appointment of Sir Sankaran Nair would no doubt have been wrong if, in our country, the Judiciary were really separated from the Executive. But since such is not the case, we fail to find any earthly reason for taking exception to the translation of an able member of the Judiciary to an Executive Councillorship.

BASUMATI,
May 29th, 1915.

28. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th May warmly approves of the appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nair to the Viceroy's Executive Council, and says that he may well be expected to uphold the reputation for independence and ability he has earned as a Judge.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
May 28th, 1915.

29. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May says that the Imperial Government's order requiring food-grains to be sent to Jeddah for the relief of pilgrims as well as of the inhabitant of the Hedjaz, in spite of the risk of their being seized by Turks, affords a proof of the generosity of the British Government as well as of its love for Musalmans.

SAMAY,
May 28th, 1915.

30. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 28th May apprehends that the invention of paper bags by Germany will permanently injure the jute trade of Bengal. This will be a serious blow to Bengal. Will not Government and scientists be able to find out some fields for the use of jute?

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes that agricultural education in India has largely been a failure in the sense that the men who receive such education do so mainly in the hope of securing service and not of applying their knowledge to actual cultivation. Such a failure might have been avoided if the education imparted had been suited to the actual conditions and circumstances of the country. The education received in the Agricultural College does not enable men to make an independent living by scientific farming. Their knowledge is theoretical and cannot stand the test of competition with the practical cultivator. These practical cultivators will not take any lesson from the Government model farms, in a serious spirit, until these farms are run on much cheaper lines than now and become self-supporting, and unless they do so ordinary people will not believe that it will be profitable to copy their methods.

The breed of cattle in the country will not improve till steps are taken to protect bulls dedicated at *sradh* ceremonies by Hindus, to set apart pasture lands and to prevent indiscriminate slaughter of kine.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 29th, 1915.

32. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th May is very much pleased with the United Provinces Government for devoting its attention to the improvement of machinery made in India, regarding which it has addressed a note to the Government of India. The paper hopes that the prayer of the United Provinces Government will be granted. The paper further says that Mr. Chamberlain, the present Secretary of State for India, is a protectionist. May it not be expected that there will be a change in the old policy of the Government of India?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1915.

33. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May warmly thanks Government for having permitted Kula Chandra, ex-Maharaja of Manipur, to pass the rest of his days at Brindaban.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

34. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes that the condition of the country is rapidly becoming worse. Acute famine prevails in all parts of Bengal, deaths from starvation are of daily occurrence and the country is being reduced to a cremation ground.—The spectacle is most horrible to contemplate. God save us!

MOHAMMADI,
May 28th, 1915.

35. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May speaks of the appearance of severe distress among the rural population throughout Bengal. *Jyaistha* and *Asarh* are the hardest months for them. It is hoped that Government will take steps to enable them to live and proceed with the tilling of the soil during these two months.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
May 28th, 1915.

36. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May publishes a letter complaining of the prevalence of acute scarcity in the village of Khorla, Kesna, Amki, Bhandarkot, etc., in the Kosganj thana of the district of Noakhali. In addition to the scarcity of food, want of clothing is also keenly felt.

MOHAMMADI,
May 28th, 1915.

The same paper also publishes a letter complaining of the prevalence of acute famine in the Hasnabad pargana of the Tippera district. Epidemics of cholera and small-pox are also prevalent.

37. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which has appeared in the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May:—

MOSLEM HITASHI,
May 28th, 1915.

‘Conduct of officials’—Distress in Jamalpur and Tangail. Really heart-rending is the news which we are receiving of the distress prevailing in the Jamalpur and Tangail subdivisions of the Mymensingh district, and it is a matter of regret that no arrangements are being made to relieve the sufferers. Ninety-five per cent. of the distressed people are Musalman cultivators, and it seems a self-evident fact that this class will be the first to suffer in any calamity overtaking the country. When driven by hunger, the people of Jamalpur sought the help of the local Subdivisional Officer, who daily dismissed thousands of men and women with the reply, “Maintain yourselves by digging earth; by labour. I cannot do anything.” A contemporary of ours writes that the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail, Mr. Garner, has also adopted this line of conduct. Thousands of people are wailing at his door asking for help, and he is rudely telling them, “Nothing can be done by me. I cannot write anything to Government. Let everyone make his own arrangements.” Do not such words uttered by an officer of the justice-loving British Government cast an indelible stain on it? The people of this country are ever loyal. They regard their Emperor and Empress as their father and mother. There are none but they to whom they can complain of their wants and sorrows. If they cannot get relief, can they not be sweetly spoken to?

38. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May speaks of the prevalence of severe distress in Prajapatir Char, Sindurtalir Char, Sisuar Char, Sapdhari and other villages under the Islampur thana within the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district. Piteous are the wails of the starving cultivators and their children. Money-lenders, anxious for the future of their own families, are refusing to lend even a single pice. A public meeting was held on the 22nd April last, and a telegram was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, praying for loans at low rates of interest or help in some other form. In reply the people were told that the Divisional Commissioner would enquire into and report on the matter, but unfortunately no officer has as yet cast a kind and sympathetic look on the suffering people. A man has recently died of starvation. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
May 28th, 1915.

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 27th May is sorry to find that Government has not fully realised the seriousness of the famine in Chandpur and has granted only Rs. 1,000 towards relief. Officials in this country often explain away as a simple scarcity of food what the public call, and

BANGALI,
May 27th, 1915.

indeed feel to be, a famine. And, says the paper, this is what has happened in the present case.

NAYAK,
May 27th, 1915.

40. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes that acute scarcity prevails in parts of Chandpur, (district Tippera) such as Bakila, Mahespur, Sonna, etc. The situa-

tion is very bad and many are actually passing their days in starvation or in semi-starvation. Government should take steps to afford the sufferers prompt relief.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 31st, 1915.

41. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st May fully supports the suggestion of the *Bengalee* that the surplus of the Damodar Flood Relief Fund should be

devoted to the relief of distress prevailing in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district. A private relief association has been formed in Chandpur, but the distress is so widespread, that this association stands in urgent need of outside support, in order to be able to relieve the numerous sufferers.

BANGAVASI,
May 29th 1915.

42. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May quotes a paragraph from the *Vartavaha* of Ranaghat (district Nadia), referring to the prevalence of scarcity in the

villages of Silaidaha, Sadarpur, etc., near Kumarkhali in the Nadia district. Steps ought to be taken promptly to alleviate the distress.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BASUMATI,
May 29th, 1915.

43. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th May warmly condoles with the Viceroy on the death of his nephew in active service.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 27th, 1915.

44. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th May referring to the sinking of the hospital flat *Bengalee* writes that the public are

anxious to know why the flat was not insured, on whose advice it was allowed to go to sea—it being not quite fit for a voyage on the high seas—and who is responsible for the loss?

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May laments the loss of the *Bengalee* and writes :—

"The *Bengali* see the bottom of the sea."

It is a mercy that the deplorable incident was not accompanied by any loss of life. In the absence of any news from Government we are totally in the dark as to the real facts in connection with the affair. What strikes us as rather strange, however, is that while the *Sikh* escaped unscathed, the *Bengalee* should have sunk. Was it due to something wrong with the hospital boat or was it because of some fault on the part of the *Sikh's* crew? Then, again, although the accident took place on the 17th May, news about it did not reach Calcutta till the 22nd May? And why was it so? We hope that Government will enquire into the matter. If the 80 young men who formed the Ambulance Corps are sent back to their homes they will be badly disappointed. They are fully qualified for field duty and something ought to be done for employing their services in that direction. We are sure that money will not be wanting to meet the necessary expenses, and we are confident that the Indian public will do all that they can in the matter.

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1915.

46. The following appears in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May :—

"Hope."

Germany, Austria and Turkey are just as powerful as England, France and Russia, so no side can expect to defeat the other very soon, unless it is possessed of extraordinary resources. Both parties, therefore, tried to win over Italy, and we are happy to find that Germany has been unsuccessful in the attempt.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 26th, 1915.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th May hopes that the declaration of war by Italy will bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

48. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May writes that active efforts have long been in progress to persuade Italy to join in the war. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Commander-in-Chief both openly expressed a hope that Italy would come in. Nevertheless, Italy hesitated all these long months and refrained from utilising a splendid opportunity to recover her lost territories and roughly chastise a powerful enemy like exhausted Austria. Why it did so, it is not easy for humble politicians like ourselves to guess.

Impartial consideration shows that Germany alone has been more of a benefactor to Italy than all the other Powers together. Italy is poor and it is German money alone which has enabled her to develop her commerce. (1) Germans have invested some 200 crores of rupees worth of money in Italy, most of the Italian banks being financed by German funds. Italy could not easily agree to forget all these great benefits conferred on her when times were bad, and people imagine that this is one of the principal reasons why she hesitated so long about drawing the sword against Germany. (2) Again, Austria and Italy are both Catholic nations and many Italians therefore regard a fight with Austria as a domestic strife. (3) The split between the parties led by Salandra and Giolitti also placed obstacles in the way of Italy embarking on a war to recover Trentino, Trieste and Istria. Germany offered to persuade Austria to part with Trentino and Istria without Italy going to war for it. Austria also agreed to cede these provinces to Italy if she refrained from hostilities. But Italy wanted all the three provinces just mentioned. Now Russia does not at all desire that Istria, inhabited by Slavs like herself, should pass under Italian domination. Salandra wanted Italy to participate in the war and he placed no faith in the German and Austrian offers of peaceful cession. Recognising the possibility of a conflict with Russia over the possession of Istria, he thought that by joining the Allies, Italy stood the best chance of accomplishing her aims. Giolitti, on the other hand, deprecated going to war, since without war and bloodshed, Italy could have what she wished. Our readers will now see why Italy hesitated so long about plunging into the fray. Now at last Italy has joined the Allies. Europe will be consumed into a heap of ashes.

49. Italy, writes the *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 28th May, must be praised for joining the Allies. Some people are, however, blaming her for this. Italy remained friendly towards Germany and Austria only so long as it was to her interest to do so. It was her alliance with them which emboldened her to invade and occupy Tripoli. Now she sees that it is to her interest to take the side of England and France, and so she has joined them. This crooked policy is quite in keeping with the character of Italy, the land of Machiavelli and Cavour. With Italian politicians self-interest and opportunity are the only guides of action.

We do not think that we ought to enter into these internal matters. Whatever may be the cause of Italy joining England and France, this move on her part will have beneficial effects and ought consequently to be applauded.

50. It seems doubtful, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st May, whether continuous fighting in the present fashion will lead to the defeat of Germany. In order to defeat her it is necessary for the Allies to establish their supremacy in the matter of soldiers and generals. The War Office and the Admiralty should be as efficiently managed by the Allies as they are managed by Germany. The Germans still hope for victory and so have renewed their attacks with great force in both the eastern and western fronts. The English occupy a most advantageous point in the field of action, and thus the German attack is very vigorous against them.

51. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May, discussing the question of Germany's future, writes that 40 years ago Germany was an insignificant State in Europe. Since then she has succeeded in becoming the foremost of European nations in commerce, learning, etc. And this is so because she possess some virtues. For instance, her people have studied Arabic and Sanskrit to such good purpose

MOHAMMADI,
May 28th, 1915.

SAMAY,
May 28th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 31st, 1915.

MOHAMMADI,
May 28th, 1915.

that they excel even Moslem and Hindu scholars in those languages. The vast and rapid progress she made in all directions turned her head and led her into kindling the flame of war in Europe. In her arrogance, she has engaged half a dozen Powers, and if she has so far succeeded in maintaining her predominance, it is only because of her exceptional cunning and her ingenuity in devising new weapons of destruction. But it seems that she will not be able much longer to maintain her supremacy.

It is undeniable that Germany is the foremost industrial and commercial nation on earth and her military and naval power also has been proved to be inferior to none in the world. The one secret of her success in all these respects is perseverance. When she finds something new discovered by somebody, she is never happy till she has herself improved on it. There is also a keen competition among her own sons to make discoveries and improvements in knowledge and industries, and they know how to trust each other and to appreciate merit. To discharge their duties, they are prepared to sacrifice their lives and they love their country whole-heartedly. They are content only to do their duties, each in his own sphere of life: that is why her people are now the foremost on earth. But it will not be long before her present position of supremacy is lost. Her commerce has already been destroyed, her population is being decimated and it is only her perseverance which enables her still to hold out. The enormous loss of her population will prevent her from attaining ultimate success in this war and in recovering her commercial supremacy when the war is over. It is difficult now to say what her future will be.

PRABAHINI,
May 31st, 1916.

52. The following appears in the *Prabahini* (Calcutta) of the 31st May:—

The war and the Yellow peril.

The conduct of Germany strikes one with wonder. She cares nothing for right or wrong, but proud of the possession of limitless power, stands up to defy the whole world. Carrying on her shoulder her half-dead ally, Austria, Germany is at one time pressing against the vast army of Russia in the East and at another harassing England and France in the West. Germany has lost all connection with the world, and since Italy joined the Allies she has ceased to receive any supplies from outside. But still she is fighting with a wonderful fearlessness which is paralleled only by the reckless dash of Ravana, Hiranyakasipu, Tarakasura and other demon kings of the Hindu *Puranas*. In spite of the ultimate defeat of Germany being a certainty—for righteousness always conquers sin—her heroism, her self-dependence and her Asura-like arrogance cannot but strike one speechless with amazement. Indeed, Europe has never witnessed such indomitable courage since the days of Napoleon.

The white nations of Europe, who have so long been indomitable and the most powerful in the world which, trampled down by them, exists only to supply them with money and luxuries, are about to accomplish their own downfall by their international dissensions. But while Europe is going towards her ruin, Japan is making steady progress towards greatness, and when she brings China under her influence, as she is about to do, she will become unconquerable. By her victory over Russia, Japan has given the world to understand that a "yellow" nation of Asia can defeat even a great European Power. Japan has taken advantage of the present war to annex Germany's possessions in China and has thus gained fresh strength. And if the war lasts for three or five years as estimated by many military experts, the awful devastation to which Europe will be subjected, will serve to make Japan and China quite indomitable and the "Yellow Peril" forecasted by Europeans will then become a reality.

It would be almost a sin to think that the statesmen of Europe are not alive to this impending event which we can see quite clearly. Germany, France, England and Russia all know full well that their international quarrels will make the yellow nations of Asia great and powerful. Japan has given ample proof of her possessing the knowledge and intelligence with which the European Powers have conquered the world. In the Russo-Japanese war Japan showed how a yellow people could easily defeat a white European nation. And all this has brought about a new era in Asia. Asia is much more populous than Europe, and if Japan's example succeeds in awakening only the

yellow races—to say nothing of the whole of the Asiatic peoples—things will become very grave indeed. Europe knows this and the Kaiser expressed a similar view during the Russo-Japanese war. But then arrogance blinds Germany to the fact for the present. Her greed for a world-empire has made Germany mad and driven her to this devastating war, in which she is employing every means, fair or foul, in her power to destroy the peoples of Europe.

53. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 1st June has the following:—

The Cabinet changes.

When Lord Fisher sent in his resignation, it was rumoured that he did so because of his differences with Mr. Churchill, and more than one person blamed Mr. Churchill for the affair. Mr. Churchill has now been removed from the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and yet Lord Fisher, who was some time ago described as the ablest Sea Lord, has been replaced by a much younger Admiral who, we are told, is the most brilliant among the scientific young Admirals. All this makes us doubt the truth of the report of the differences between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill. Indeed, it is impossible to discover the real reason for the formation of the new Ministry, composed of representatives of all parties in England. The matter has given rise to all sorts of criticism, but we should think that it is not proper to criticise the conduct of the Ministry, who may be safely relied upon to know their own business and to be fully alive to the responsibility of their position. What we all ought to do is to divert the whole of our energies to the speedy ending of the war and the crushing of the brute force of our enemy.

54. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th May refers with disapproval to the *Englishman's* expression of pleasure at Lord Crewe's transfer from the India Office. Lord Crewe is deserving of our gratitude, because he refrained from doing us harm, and the fact that crooked-minded people like the *Englishman* are displeased with him is proof that His Lordship is one of our well-wishers. Lord Crewe, however, did a great thing for us when he approved of Sir C. Sankaran Nair's new appointment.

55. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 28th May, in referring to the changes in the Cabinet, says that these changes will not be to the advantage of India at all. On the other hand there is every possibility of positive injury being done to this country. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State for India will lead to an increase in the military expenditure of India. There is very little hope now of the repressive policy of Government being given up. One is constrained to remark that in making the changes no attention was paid to Indian opinion.

56. The *Sanjay* (Faridpur) of the 28th May writes:—
It is rumoured that our noble-minded, kind-hearted and just Governor, Lord Carmichael, will be the next Viceroy of India. All India will be happy if His Excellency is selected for that high office. There may be many learned, able and intelligent Englishmen who may aspire to the viceroyalty of India, but there is no one who is equal to Lord Carmichael in liberal-mindedness and magnanimity. It would indeed be fortunate for our country if Lord Carmichael were to be placed at the head of its affairs. We shall also be glad if His Honour Sir Charles Bayley succeeds His Excellency Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal.

57. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 27th May publishes an article entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it pays high tributes to the present Viceroy and his predecessor, Lord Minto, and takes Sir Ali Imam severely to task for having been instrumental in the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the present territorial redistribution, by which Bihar and Orissa has been created into a separate administration. The handful of persons whose brains had worked out the scheme of creating Bihar into a separate province were agents of a particular community, and it is to their anxious solicitude to please this community that these agents owe their personal fame and aggrandisement. Hence some people think that in this particular affair Ali

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 1st, 1916.

NAYAK,
May 29th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 28th, 1916.

SANJAY,
May 28th, 1916.

RESALAT,
May 27th, 1916.

Imam had the desire of pleasing the Hindu brethren of his province, and that was why he forgot his Moslem brethren of Eastern Bengal. By the creation of Bihar into a separate province the Moslem population in Bihar proper does not exceed five per cent. of the total population, while in Orissa it is almost a negligible factor. Now that a separate High Court and University are being created for Bihar, the progress which the Moslems of Bihar will be able to make in comparison with the Hindus of that province may easily be imagined.

Since the creation of this province, the mutual aloofness of the two communities has increased, and now that evil day is coming for the Moslems of Bihar which was the lot of the Moslems of Bengal before the partition. Would to God that Sir Ali Imam had thought of all this from the standpoint of a Moslem!

NAYAK,
May 27th, 1916.

58. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes that the people who have eaten into the vitals of the Bengal National Bank are now actively trying to save themselves from the consequences of their sin. They have even approached Lord Carmichael. It is to be hoped that they will not succeed in misleading His Excellency and working on his generous instincts. Let the wrong-doers be justly dealt with.

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1916.

59. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 28th May has the following:—

"The right of self-defence."

If for any reason a nation is deprived of the right of self-defence, it can never make any real progress, however glorious may be its traditions and whatever extraordinary merits it may possess. We Indians have been so backward in the path of progress simply because we have been deprived of the right of self-defence. The means of self-defence are, physical culture and the use of arms, the advancement of arts, industries and agriculture, the improvement of sanitation and the spread of education. We possess in a way the privilege of physical culture; but so far as the use of arms is concerned, we are forbidden even the possession of bamboo *lathis*. The result is that we fall an easy prey to dacoits and ferocious animals. While we are powerless to defend ourselves *budmashes* oppress us in various ways and even forcibly kidnap our wives and daughters and sisters. Next, as regards the advancement of arts and industries, the powerful competition of foreign merchants, who enjoy Government favour, has throttled all our arts and industries, and articles like sugar, Dacca muslin, etc., for which Bengal was so famous at one time, have ceased to be manufactured in this country, and we have now to get our wearing apparel from Manchester and our salt from Liverpool, although our seas can supply that article quite plentifully. If we had the right of protecting our arts and industries, all this would never have taken place and it would not have been possible for foreign merchants to drain our country of its wealth. Next, as to agriculture, we have so far been without any training in the modern scientific methods of agriculture, that even in the 20th century we still follow the methods which have existed in our country for ages. True, since the days of Lord Curzon, arrangements have been made to impart some sort of agricultural education to our young men, but that education has not yet reached the peasants. We are also ignorant about cattle-breeding, and what with this ignorance and what with the indiscriminate killing of cows the bovine race is about to become extinct in our country. Then about sanitation, the main thing necessary to make a place sanitary is the supply of pure drinking water, which has become a rarity in many parts of our country, because of the drying up of rivers, canals and tanks. Since Government undertook to remedy the mischief out of the Road Cess and Public Works revenues, our zamindars have ceased to do anything in the matter. The result is that our people are dying by thousands every year for having to drink foul water and thus falling a prey to epidemic diseases and until Government come to their help and spend more money than they now do in opening hospitals and charitable dispensaries, this evil will never be rooted out. Lastly, as regards education, the absence of universal primary education and the want of proper industrial education are greatly responsible for the distress and poverty of our people. Our Government no doubt spend some money in sending a number of our young men to Europe every year for receiving industrial education, and an association

in Calcutta also does something in this direction; but so long as proper arrangements are not made about industrial education, and free primary education is not introduced, the poverty of our people will never be at an end. We are dependent on Government for everything and are deprived of the means of self-defence. We ask Government to give to qualified Indians a share in the control of the finances and commerce of their country, for the appointment of a few Indians as Judges of High Courts, or Members of Executive Councils, or Secretaries to Government will never do any real good to the people at large.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 5th June 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 5th June 1915.

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REPORT

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

Week ending 31st May 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

I- FOREIGN POLICY

II- HOME ADMINISTRATION

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 38	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

496. Speaking of the prospect of peace in the present war, the *Hablul*
Matin says that England can offer separate terms
 of peace to Austria and Turkey. There can be

HABLUL MATIN,
 26th May 1915.

no doubt that both these Powers are weary of the struggle. As they were mere scapegoats of the Kaiser, they should be offered honourable terms. As a British subject and Moslem it is natural for the journal to desire the increase of the power of the King and the renewal of his former relation of friendship with Turkey. The recent operations near the Dardanelles have proved that the capture of Stamboul would involve heavy losses. It is, therefore, desirable in the interests of the peace of the Asiatic continent that the Allies should offer terms of accommodation to Turkey. It is of no use disguising the fact that the Islamic world is watching the operations near the Dardanelles with keen interest. The people of Iran and Afghanistan will lament the overthrow of Turkey, and anticipate their early doom from the fall of the Turkish Empire. The Indian Moslems will rejoice in the triumph of their King-Emperor, but will lament the downfall of the Caliphate. The prestige and influence of England among the oriental nations will be enhanced by the restoration of peace with Turkey. It will also strengthen her military position in Europe, and give the death blow to German militarism. It is not necessary to offer terms of peace to all the hostile Powers at the same time. There will be no breach of good faith on the part of England to offer Turkey reasonable conditions of peace. England, being more powerful, can take the first move without loss of dignity and prestige. It is, also, the interest of Turkey to conclude peace with England. Her very existence and that of the other Islamic States are involved in peril. Germany has not fulfilled her pledges to Turkey. The Sultan has rendered greater services to the Kaiser than Austria. The conclusion of peace with the Allies will enable Turkey to consolidate her resources and bring about close federation with the other Islamic States under the guidance of England. British trade will be increased in the Islamic countries and the position of England will be invulnerable on the Asiatic Continent. The peace of Europe and Asia depends upon the cessation of hostilities between England and Turkey, and it is to be hoped that the statesmen of both countries will take steps for its realisation for the mutual advantage of both nations.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

497. Remarking on an article in the *Indian Daily News* complaining of
 the insolent behaviour of a subordinate of the

The *Indian Daily News* and
 the police.

Waterloo police-station, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* expresses pleasure that its contemporary is again in a normal mood after fighting the battles of the police. Indeed, there must be at least one Anglo-Indian paper to show things in their true colours. The *Indian Daily News* has a glorious tradition of its own, so far as the police are concerned. Its founder and editor, the first Wilson, had a court case with Sir Stuart Hogg, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, and won. His successor, the second Wilson, also fought with the Calcutta police in the law court but suffered a defeat. The present editor cannot thus go against such traditions without provoking comments. The *Indian Daily News* talks of one "amiable" tendency of the police, but the *Patrika* can give a long list of such "tendencies," if necessary. And why do they display such "amiable" qualities? It is because they fancy they are not the servants of the people but are a "part and parcel" of the Government and can do no wrong. Disabuse them of these impressions and they will be all right.

AMRITA BAZAR
 PATRIKA,
 28th May 1915.

498. At Purnea, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the 24th of May was
 fixed for the trial of three accused on a charge of
 murder. The Sessions Judge entered the court

A romantic incident.

room and occupied his seat to open the case, when lo! a local pleader came

AMRITA BAZAR
 PATRIKA,
 29th May 1915.

before him and produced the very man supposed to be murdered, hale and hearty! The mystery hanging over the affair was then cleared up. The prosecution story was this: The man was one day forcibly dragged out of his house and severely assaulted by the accused, when they were conducting him to the zamindar's *cutcherry*. The man, however, was never brought to the *cutcherry*, and all trace of him was lost since he had left home. Information was lodged in the thana and a police inquiry followed, with the result that the accused were not only charged but strong evidence was forthcoming against them. A skeleton was produced by the police, and a *post mortem* examination was held over it. It was said to be the remains of a male corpse of about the age of the missing man, which was found floating in a river. Nay, the father of the man came forward to identify it by the teeth of the upper jaws which resembled those of his son. Indeed, the police managed the affair so efficiently, that the trying Magistrate had no hesitation to commit the accused to the Sessions. The man stated that after he had a fight with the zamindar's people he fled and went to the Nepal frontier, where he secured employment and lived with his caste people for over three and a half months. After the turn the case had taken, the Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused. This is not the first case of its kind. Its parallels may be found reported in law books or journals. They only show how the police can convert a day into night and *vice versa*. The case ought to be an eye-opener to those Judges, possessed of "hanging proclivities," to quote the language of Sir H. Cotton, that it is not always safe to pass a sentence of death on circumstantial or inadequate evidence.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
1st June 1915.

499. Remarking on the same incident, the *Indian Empire* says that the misguided activity of those who were in charge of the prosecution is so glaring, that it requires no comment at the journal's hands. Such cases reveal some of the inner methods of the working of the police, and unless steps are taken to prevent their recurrence, it is likely to assume scandalous proportions.

500. Commenting on the representation made by the Punjab Hindu Sabha to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of recent dakaities now being tried before the Special Tribunal at Multan, expressing the dis-

Hindus and the Mooltan trials.

may of the Hindu community that the real criminal has not been brought to book and asking for fresh investigation and fresh trial of these cases, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that any one who has followed the case will admit that the Hindus have good reasons to complain. Indeed, the judgment in the Juggiwala case supports this contention. Thus, out of a total number of raiders involved in the dakaity, variously estimated from 500 to 3,000, only 192 men were charged. Then, as the case progressed, the number of the accused went on decreasing. Thus, of these 192, the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* against 155 and the Special Commissioners themselves acquitted 27. Of the remaining ten, eight were convicted, and even these eight did not include any of the ring-leaders. No wonder then, if the Hindus are dismayed at this result. The Special Commissioners, it seems, sought to whitewash the conduct of the police in this connection by observing that the number of the police was not sufficient to deal with the situation created by the sudden outburst of dakaities. Even admitting that was so, the investigating officers could have no justification for their failure to trace and detect at least some of the ring-leaders. Yet the Commissioners pass unnoticed this failure of the police without a word of condemnation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1915.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

501. Instead of talking glibly about the partition of districts as an aid to administrative efficiency, it would really be worth while, remarks the *Bengalee*, to pay attention to serious inconveniences which press hard upon the people in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. The paper refers to the hardship and trouble caused to suitors by a recent order of the Government, directing that

A serious public grievance.

BENGALIAN,
30th May 1915.

all Small Cause Court suits above the value of Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 500 be instituted and disposed of by the Small Cause Court Judge at Alipur. Those who are responsible for this order have no idea of the inconvenience which has been caused by it. A suitor, say at Barrackpur, who has to recover, for instance, Rs. 150 upon a promissory note, has to go all the way from Barrackpur to Alipur—it may be several times—before he obtains a decree. Formerly he had simply to get down at the railway station at Sealdah and to walk across to the court house, which would not take him 10 minutes; but now he has a journey of three quarters of an hour by tram to file his suit at Alipur. If the object of the order was to refuse justice, or to discourage litigation of the right sort by placing difficulties in its way, nothing could have been more admirable. Nobody wanted this change. Why then was it adopted at all? Surely not to suit popular convenience; for that lies in the opposite direction, in keeping things as they were. If the object be to discourage appeals—a very laudable object with which the journal is in full sympathy—it can be attained by deputing a Small Cause Court Judge to Sealdah to sit there for a certain number of days in the week and dispose of these cases. Surely popular convenience is far more important and pressing than that of Government officers. This truth, however, is apt to be sometimes lost sight of. It is not a lawyer's grievance, but that of the people and of the litigant public, and as such it should claim the prompt and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

(c)—*Jails.*

502. It is a fact that requires no demonstration, writes the *Telegraph*, that the rigours of the prison administration here are such as to form a perennial subject of comment and criticism in the public press. Instead of coming out reformed, almost as a rule prisoners are sent out to prey on society as hardened criminals, and innumerable instances may be cited to show that released prisoners like nothing better than to return to jail. The want of sympathy on the part of the public certainly contributes towards the creation of this feeling in convicts. Once a sinner always a sinner, appears to be the view entertained by the majority of the people. But contamination by association with hardened criminals also plays a part in this evolution. Much is to be desired in respect of rigorous application of stringent jail rules, and in point of dietary and sanitation, but there is hardly any attempt to effect improvements. In no other country in the world are political prisoners treated with anything like the severity that is observed here. Everywhere they are regarded as first class misdemeanants, but here no severity is too great for them, as has been proved beyond question on numerous occasions. The forms of punishment provided for breach of the prison regulations remind one of a darker age. What is worse, under the system of administration that is in vogue, prisoners, on account of the stringency, inelasticity and drastic nature of the provisions of the Jail Code, are liable to become worse offenders than they were before. The staff, both superior and subordinate, often make their lives miserable, while not a shred of sympathy is ever detected in their behaviour and conduct. Lastly, no attempt is usually made to reclaim them by means of religious and moral instruction, so that prisoners in Indian jails are more often than not reduced to the level of beasts. All the same, prison disturbances are all but unknown in this country and this speaks in no uncertain voice of the peaceful character of the population. One of the worst features of the Indian prison administration has been, or rather was in the immediate past, the absence of segregation of the adolescent or juvenile adult section from the matured and hardened criminals. It must, however, be said that within the last few years special jails have been provided in the several provinces for the accommodation of the former class. And what is better, the Borstal system is gradually being extended to them. This is certainly as it should be; and every one who takes any interest in the question of the reclamation of misguided youths, cannot but be thankful to the authorities.

TELEGRAPH,
29th May 1915.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
31st May 1915.

503. Referring to the recent resolutions on local self-government, promulgated by the Government of India and the State of Mysore, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the difference in their tone and spirit is glaring. While the Government of India will not allow the District Board to elect its own Chairman or have control over its own affairs, the Mysore Durbar follows a directly opposite course. This is probably based on the memorable and epoch-making self-government resolution of Lord Ripon. That was thirty years ago. Since then the people have made vast progress in education and public spirit. But, though in the opinion of the rulers in the eighties, they were fit for real local self-government, they are not competent, in the opinion of their successors of the present day, even to have their own Chairman or the majority of elected members in the District Board. Talking of the majority of elected members in the District Board, the journal is surprised to find it stated in the Government of India Resolution that there is already a substantial majority of elected members both in District and Sub-district Boards in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. This is not quite correct. No doubt there is a majority of elected members in the Local or Sub-district Board, which is a useless body, but it is absolutely incorrect to say that the District Board has any, much less a substantial, majority. Under the existing constitution of the District Board in Bengal and Bihar, half its members are elected and half nominated. The Magistrate-Collector, as Chairman, has the casting vote. So practically the number of nominated and official members is larger than that of the elected. It is strange that such a palpable mistake should occur in an important resolution of the Government of India. When the District Boards in Bengal were first constituted in 1884, numbers of really representative men joined them as elected members. They, however, came into collision with the official Chairman on account of their independence and superior knowledge of the country, and they gradually left the Boards in disgust, with the result that they were replaced by a class of men, the majority of whom were of mediocre ability. If the injunction of the Government of Lord Ripon, to prohibit the chief executive officer from becoming Chairman of a District Committee was to be faithfully carried out, the District Boards would not have degenerated to their present deplorable condition.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,
1st June 1915.

504. The *Calcutta Budget* says that Indians know right well that of self-government they have only the shadow and not the substance. There are, no doubt, District and Local Boards, which form the nucleus of local self-government, but as a matter of fact they are at best semi-official bodies under the direct, personal and immediate control of the District Officers and their deputies. Yet thirty years back in his famous resolution on local self-government, that wise and sympathetic Viceroy, Lord Ripon, pointed out that the control of the Magistrate would rob the institution of the very essence of self-government and reduce it to a mere department of State. The journal asks the rulers if there has been any change in the constitution of the Boards since the above resolution was indited. Will they deny that there has been meanwhile a remarkable advance in education in the country and naturally, therefore, in the fitness of the people to manage their local affairs? They cannot say "yea" to the former and "nay" to the latter. They have themselves to blame if discontent exists and if it spreads and deepens. The great English nation, always ready to lend a helping hand to weak peoples in achieving self-government, relying on the statements and assertions of their officers on the spot, naturally resent the existence of discontent in a country governed by them and enjoying the blessings of their enlightened rule. The above bald statement of facts should open their eyes to what actually obtains here, but in case it fails, the paper presents to them a picture of the same subject in an Indian State, the people of which are not half as educated and advanced as British Indian subjects. The Mysore Durbar has just issued a resolution, just as the Government of India has, on the question of local self-government. Comparison is both odious and odorous, but compared with British India, Mysore cannot but be regarded as

backward both in education and advancement. The Government, again cannot be as enlightened as that of British India. The difference, therefore, is all the more remarkable and should, therefore, arrest the attention of all real friends of British rule, whether in this or the ruling country. The English people have now first-hand knowledge of the unquestioned loyalty and devotion of the Indians, and although their attention must be absorbed by the danger that menaces them, yet in their own interest they might do worse than take note of the situation. They are too wide awake not to know that a contented India is an asset of the British Empire and that discontent is a canker that eats into the vital parts thereof.

(h)—General.

505. Referring to the recrudescence of lawlessness, the *Calcutta Budget* says that the root-cause of it is poverty.

Poverty and crime.

Economic troubles being at the bottom of most of the dakaities, it behoves the Government to turn its attention to the improvement of the economic situation before passing any repressive laws. So far drastic measures have been adopted, but to no effect. Offenders, when released from prison, being unable to hold up their heads in society and earn an honest living, are compelled to revert to their nefarious trades. Thus drastic laws to quell thieves and dakaites are but temporary and ineffective remedies. The unrestricted export of articles of food is not desirable in the interests of the country, nor are abnormally high prices conducive to the growth of prosperity. In Bengal, the price of rice has risen so high as to be beyond the reach of the middle-class people. The journal feels confident that if the steady increase in the cost of living is checked, dakaities and thefts will almost disappear from the country.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,
26th May 1916.

506. Referring to the internment of Purna Chandra Das under the Defence of India Act, the *Calcutta Budget* says that it practically amounts to imprisonment, the only difference lying in the nomenclature. The

Internment under the Defence Act.

notification, however, says nothing as to how the man is to support himself at a strange place and defray expenditure forced upon him by the authorities. This is extremely unintelligible. If the Government bears all the expenses of the person thus "interned," as in the case of the subjects of the enemy countries, it is impossible to understand the situation. Another point that remains shrouded in mystery is whether the interned man may have his family with him; if not, how is he to be expected to make arrangements for his food, etc. It is to be hoped that the authorities will clear up these points for the information of the public.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,
27th May 1916.

507. Referring to the order of internment under the Defence Act addressed to Purna Chandra Das, of Faridpur, the *Bengalee* writes that the justification for the

An internment order.

order is withheld from the public, and Government is not under any legal obligation to justify its proceedings in this matter. The order practically amounts to imprisonment of the person in his own house, without being accorded a trial. He is not to leave his house between sunset and sunrise, he is to receive no visitors during these hours, and no visitors at all, except such as reside within the municipal limits, except with the consent of the Subdivisional Officer. All his letters are to be delivered by him unopened to the police officer in charge of the thana. He is to enter into no correspondence with anybody unless such correspondence has been examined by the thana officer. He is also to report himself personally every day to the Subdivisional Officer. The restrictions are stringent enough; the pity of it all is that the man is deprived of his liberty, subject only to the discretion of the police, of course with the approval of the Local Government, but without the forms of a judicial investigation.

BENGALIEE,
27th May 1916.

508. Speaking of the internment of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali under the Defence of India Act, the *Mussalman* says it has convulsed, as it were, not only the Mussalmans but the entire Indian community. The journal does not

Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

MUSSALMAN,
28th May 1916.

know how the two brothers have incurred the displeasure of the authorities. Mr. Muhammad Ali has on occasions been a caustic critic of official methods and official policy, but that does not mean that he is in any way inimical to Government. The Defence of India Act is nothing short of Martial Law. Under it Government can do anything it likes, under it anybody can be deported or interned and no appeal lies against any order passed under this law. Mr. Muhammad Ali is a liberal-minded and patriotic gentleman, and has devoted his education and culture to the service of his community and country. He started two newspapers, one in English and the other in Urdu, as media for rendering that service. His criticisms of officials and of Government policy may be said to have been invariably just and fair. Fair criticism is not always pleasant. Is it to be understood that his independence—the independence which has always been healthy—has brought about such a fate for him? Punishment without trial is repugnant to the English idea of jurisprudence. Exceptional circumstances need exceptional remedy, and a law like the Defence of India Act may be necessary, though not at a time when the country is passing through a crisis, but in the case of Mr. Muhammad Ali the law has been misapplied. The sincerity, public-spiritedness and intense patriotism of Mr. Shaukat Ali, the elder brother of Mr. Muhammad Ali, are more or less proverbial. He was in Government service, but resigned when the Moslem University movement was launched. He threw himself heart and soul into that movement and made, along with some others, an extensive tour throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma to collect funds for the proposed University. He was highly successful in his endeavours. Some time ago he joined the Anjuman Khodam-i-Kaaba as one of its Secretaries and was rendering yeoman's service to the cause of the Anjuman. It is an absolutely non-political organisation. So the journal fails to see how Mr. Shaukat Ali, too, courted the disfavour of the authorities. Mr. Shaukat Ali is a very genial and at the same time a quiet sort of man. It is singularly unfortunate that such treatment should be meted out to so affable and so gentle a soul. It is regrettable that no meeting has yet been held in Calcutta regarding the internment of the brothers. It should be impressed upon the authorities that the internment has been most ill-advised, and the sooner the order is withdrawn, the better it would be for all concerned. The authorities, too, would do well if they reconsider the case before demonstrations are held all over the country.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th May 1915.

509. Speaking of the internment of Mr. Muhammad Ali and his

The internment of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

brother, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that on receipt of the order they made an application to the Government, making two requests. One was, that they might be permitted to be present at the *Urs* gathering at Ajmere from the 19th to the 22nd May. The other was, that the Government should arrange for the expenses of their stay at Mahrauli. The paper understands that both their requests have been disallowed by Government. Now as regards the first request, perhaps its refusal will not seriously affect them. But the refusal of the second request will put the brothers to great discomfort and hardship, for Mr. Muhammad Ali would have never asked for his and his brother's expenses if he had not felt their necessity. The very question of keeping his body and soul together is involved in this request. The journal does not then see the logic of the Government action. If Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother had been deported they would have been fed, clothed and housed. But the only difference between deportation and internment is that the man interned is allowed freedom of action within a larger area than the one deported. Why should they not then be treated like deportees? The hard lot of the political suspect is well known. Dogged and shadowed by the C. I. D. police, he finds it impossible to earn his living. But the interned will be in a worse position as they have no means of eking out a livelihood for themselves within the limited area where they have to reside. Then again, tens of thousands have been interned in India and other parts of the British Empire and their diet and other expenses are being paid by the British authorities. The journal asks whether Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother are worse than Germans.

510. As was anticipated, writes the *Bengalee*, the internment of Mr.

Mr. Muhammad Ali and Muhammadan opinion.

Muhammad Ali and his brother has evoked a sense of profound sorrow and sympathy among the Muhammadan community. The crowded

meeting at Delhi has been followed by a public meeting at Bankipur, at which Mr. Mazrul Haq, in an eloquent speech, voiced the Muhammadan, and, it may be added, the Indian sentiment on the subject. The paper is glad to notice the presence of some Hindu and Bengali gentlemen at the meeting. For, as it has observed, the Hindu community strongly sympathizes with its Muhammadan fellow-countrymen in this matter. The internment of Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother has been an unwise action on the part of Government. "In these days of trouble and tribulation," said Mr. Mazrul Haq, "when the Moslem community is intensely excited, one would have thought that further causes of excitement would have been avoided. Instead of interning leaders of the people an attempt should have been made to enlist their sympathies on the side of Government." The journal entirely endorses this view. Never was the co-operation of the popular leaders more indispensable than now. The Muhammadan community are passing through a period of unusual excitement. Is it wise to add to that excitement by interning two of their trusted leaders? The unwisdom of the measure is accentuated by the fact that nobody knows what Mr. Muhammad Ali's offence is—or what the danger is, to guard against for which his internment has become necessary. The authorities have proceeded upon the report of the C. I. D.; but the C. I. D. are not infallible. Working in secret, more than any other department of Government, they are likely to commit mistakes; and it is a serious matter to deprive a man of his liberty upon the uncorroborated and untested report of the C. I. D. The condition of the country is really not such as to justify such an extreme step.

BENGALURU,
30th May 1915.

511. One of the standing complaints all over India, says the *Amrita*

The stringency of the Arms Act.

Bazar Patrika, is against the stringent provisions of the Arms Act, which incapacitate the people

from protecting themselves against the depredations of both wild men and beasts. In spite of the vigorous protests against this emasculating and repressive measure, in the press, on the platform, and in the Legislative Councils, no relief has yet been given to the aggrieved people up till now. During the last Budget discussion at the Madras Council, the non-official members pointedly brought this matter to the notice of the Government, and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart gave an assurance to the effect that the Government would instruct the District Magistrate of Malabar to relax the rule in the matter of issuing arms licenses by granting such licenses more freely to respectable persons. Since then there has been no indication that the Magistrate of Malabar has received any such instruction, while violent crimes are, in the meantime, going on, unchecked as before. The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon sought to press these two points on the attention of the Local Government by asking a number of questions in the last Madras Council, but the Government was too wide awake to be caught in the trap. It disposed of the questions in the usual way, that is to say, by laconic answers, either withholding information or showing its ignorance. This has naturally given rise to great dissatisfaction in Madras.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1915.

512. If India is noted for its famine of money and food, writes the

Famine of official sympathy—
Root cause of repression policy.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, it is equally noted for its famine of official sympathy. If the former stands

in the way of making India a prosperous country, the later is responsible not only for the deplorable estrangement that exists between the ruled and ruling classes, but also for the rigorous policy of repression which is doing immense harm to both. But for this want of sympathy on the part of the rulers there would have been no Sepoy Mutiny at all, and sedition would have never entered this country. The Indians are not a fierce people; they are also a sentimental race. A little respect for their feelings would make administration very easy in this country. If the relation between the ruled and the rulers is strained, it is very much due to the disregard which the latter show towards the sentiments of the former. Lord Curzon rightly said that the keynote of successful administration in India was sympathy and

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st June 1915.

justice; yet perhaps no Viceroy more violently trampled under foot this noble maxim than he did. When the present King-Emperor visited this country as Prince of Wales the famine of official sympathy obtaining in this country did not escape his lynx eye; and he bore testimony to its existence in his famous Guildhall speech.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
1st June 1915.

513. Referring to the sixty arrests which have been made in connection with the dakaities committed in Joynagore and Diamond Harbour alone, the *Amrita Bazar*

Patrika says that this goes to show how easy it is for the police to catch these so-called dakaites, for they are in fact more burglars than bloody brigands of the old days who burnt people alive, many of whom, again, are perhaps not professional criminals at all. It is impossible for these lawless bands to keep themselves undetected for a long time when there is no jungle or mountain to furnish them with hiding places and when the province swarms with detectives, and has been intersected with a network of railways and public roads. How easily these dakaites can be scared away is proved by the vigilance committees which have been started in various places. The experiment has proved a decided success, for since they have begun work not a single case of theft has been reported. The Presidents of village panchayets in Rangpur have received instructions to enlist volunteers in their respective unions for defensive purposes. One can thus see that the form of crime which recently prevailed was far from being a formidable one, and it was ridiculous to introduce the Defence of India Act to stamp it out.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
1st June 1915.

514. The much-talked of deportation or imprisonment without trial under the old Regulation is giving place, says the *Indian Empire*, to the modern "internment"

under the Defence of India Act. Besides Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother, several other persons have been interned under the provisions of this measure. It is not known if Government will pay their travelling expenses and the cost of their living in the places to which they have been sent. Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother presented a petition to the Government requesting that they might be permitted to be present at the *Urs* gathering at Ajmere from the 19th to the 22nd May, and that Government should arrange for the expenses of their stay at Mahrauli. Both their requests have been disallowed by the Government. One may understand why Government refused the first request, but it is difficult to make out how Government can refuse the second. By internment the persons interned have been compelled to keep within a restricted area, and unless provision is made for board and lodging, how is it possible for them to keep body and soul together? If Mr. Muhammad Ali and his brother had been deported, they would have been fed, clothed and housed. But the only difference between deportation and internment is that the man interned is allowed freedom of action within a larger area than the one deported. Under such circumstances it is only logical and humane to provide for the wants of the interned, as also to supply them with the means of supporting those who are dependent on them.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd June 1915.

515. Referring to the internment of Sarada Charan Guha under the Defence Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it fails to understand why the man should lose his freedom when he has been declared innocent by the highest tribunal in the land. The Government of Bengal justifies its action by declaring that "there are reasonable grounds for believing that Sarada Charan Guha is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety." It is true that under the Defence Act, the Governor in Council is not bound to disclose these "reasonable grounds," but as a human being Sarada has a right to know them from an enlightened Government, so that he may rebut the charges if possible. It is said that he is endangering or is about to endanger the public safety. If he is really acting in this lawless manner, he can be at once placed on his trial and adequately punished. When that has been done it may be presumed that the charge against him has no foundation in fact. As regards the second charge, that he is "about to act," etc., if he makes an attempt to commit a crime, he can also be caught, tried and punished. Why then this novel way of punishing people? The nature of the conditions imposed on Sarada is extremely harsh. Is there any doubt after this, asks the journal,

that there really is a famine of official sympathy? There is, however, another way of dealing with those suspects who are under police surveillance. It is to give them an opportunity to reform and become good citizens. Let the police keep a watch over them, but let them not hinder these men from securing honest means of livelihood. What the Criminal Investigation Department men do is not only to dog their steps day and night, but openly proclaim them as bad characters and threaten those who wish to employ them. In this way hundreds of young men, who are anxious to lead a respectable life, have been driven to starvation or crime by the remorseless action of the police. Such a policy is fraught with unmitigated mischief, and the journal wonders that the Government could permit this for a single day.

III.—LEGISLATION.

516. The *Times* lays down the following conditions, writes the *Bengalee*, as the necessary safeguards for the success of any restrictive measure :—" Measures must not be in

A few safeguards.

BENGALÉE.
28th May 1915.

advance of public opinion, they must not be too sweeping, and they must not interfere too much with the habits of the people. In other words, they must be moderate. Further, they should aim at the evil where and when it exists. *Restriction should be accompanied by some constructive action.*" Tried by this test some of the restrictive measures, recently introduced in this country, must be held to be found wanting. Take, for instance, the Defence of India Act. In some of its most important features as affecting general crimes it is in entire opposition to the clear dictates of public opinion. It is sweeping and it is not moderate. Lastly, the *Times* urges that restriction should be accompanied by some constructive action. The journal fails to see any constructive action in this connection. It has often urged that an outlet should be found for the energy and enterprise of the young men of this country. Nothing has been done in this direction, but restrictive measures have been piled one upon another.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

517. The aim of the All-India Moslem League, writes the *Hablul Matin*, is to raise the Islamic community to its legitimate position in India and in the Empire. Its activities should, therefore, extend to every phase of national life and should not be confined merely to the field of politics. If the League had devoted itself exclusively to political questions, then its labours would have produced barren results. It was a mistake on the part of the Congress leaders to make it a political organisation, pure and simple. But, in justice to them, it must be said that they were not in a position to take up the question of social reform. The Anglo-Indian publicists, who had strong prejudices against the Congress at the outset, attempted to belittle the movement, because it neglected such important matters as enforced widowhood, the rigours of the caste system and similar things. The work of the Moslem League is confined to the regeneration of a single community which is the most homogeneous in India. The League, more than any other public body in the country, can work out the social regeneration of India. In the field of politics, the principal aim of the League should be the civic education of the people. Representations to Government in the form of resolutions and memorials cannot lead to useful results, unless backed by popular opinion. It should be remembered that the All-India Moslem League is not a body of agitators, but an association of earnest and resolute men for the attainment of certain ideals. The aim of the All-India Moslem League should be to train a body of workers in support of the national cause. The League must teach the rising generation of Islam in India to work for the promotion of the welfare of the community. A nation imbued with the spirit of patriotism is certain to show boundless activities in every phase of national life. Civic education fosters the spirit of unity for which the Moslems stand pre-eminent in the world. Once the League can foster the spirit of love of country among Muhammadans, then the Islamic

HABLUL MATIN.
26th May 1915.

community in India will achieve notable progress in all directions—in commerce, literature, science and arts. It is the spirit of lassitude that must be overcome, and that can only be done by teaching the people to work in the public cause.

HABUL MATIN.
26th May 1915.

518. There can be no doubt, writes the *Hablul Matin*, that the valuable services rendered by India to the Empire during the present emergency will promote a closer connection between England and her. The most thoughtful men in England and India must realise that a closer relation between the two countries will be of mutual advantage. The political and economic relations should be based upon liberal principles. The legitimate demands of the Indian people, which are consistent with the maintenance of the British Raj, should be given the most sympathetic consideration. The people of England must take a real interest in Indian political questions and all problems affecting the welfare of this country. What is now required is to bring the best public opinion in India into effective touch with the best public opinion in England. To obtain wise initiative, combined action is needed between Indian leaders of experience, who can speak for the masses, and the democracy of England which represents the ancient and inbred integrity of the British people. The British public must be educated by Indians to understand the position of affairs in this country. Things are not so bad at the present day as they were twenty or thirty years ago, but the work of political propaganda must be carried on in England as well as in India. The war has desolated many English and Indian homes, but the brave English and Indian soldiers who have laid down their lives for the cause of the Empire will not have died in vain if their heroic sacrifice leads to the promotion of an Anglo-Indian *entente* for the lasting benefit of both countries.

An Anglo-Indian entente.

CALCUTTA BUD ET.
26th May 1915.

519. Referring to the messages that have been received in connection with the sinking of the *Bengali*, the *Calcutta Budget* says, there is one significant passage in the Viceregal message which, it hopes, has not been lightly used. The journal refers to the wish expressed by Lord Hardinge that it may be possible to employ the volunteers in another manner. This is exactly what every Bengali desires. As the *Daily News* remarks, the spirit displayed by the people of Bengal in this enterprise is a spirit that should be encouraged. On the other hand, to send the young men back to their homes would damp their spirits and create discontent. Another point in this connection is the necessity of a fuller enquiry into the circumstances of the foundering. It cannot be argued for a moment that the marine advisers of the Government were not aware of the risk of taking a flat-bottomed, top-heavy flat across the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean at this season of the year.

Bengal Ambulance Corps.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
26th May 1915.

520. The ever-happy *Bengalee*—"the bold optimist"—which is happy when the interests of its country are promoted, and which is equally happy when those interests are injured, has, of late, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a good word for every one, friend or foe. In reviewing the *personnel* of the new Ministry, it praises all the members, more or less, including even Lord Lansdowne, who first introduced the policy of repression in this country by prosecuting the *Bangabasi* newspaper. The *Bengalee* has not, however, yet been able to love Lord Curzon and it slightly displays its temper by saying, "we confess we do not like the association of Lord Curzon with the Cabinet." In fairness to Lord Curzon it must, however, be stated that, under his government the Press was not gagged, the Public Meetings Act was not passed, nor was the Defence of India Act introduced. All the same, after his departure, a large section of prominent Indians has never lost an opportunity of abusing him, both for his own lapses and those of his successors. The *Bengalee*, however, feels miserable at the retirement of Lord Crewe because it is grateful to him for his firm attitude in connection with the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. There are other items for which it might have also expressed its gratitude. One is the interpretation of Lord Hardinge's pledge regarding provincial autonomy by Lord Crewe; the second is the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, which has broken the neck of the Bengali nation, and removed the Government of India from the centre of

The *Bengalee* and the new Cabinet.

public opinion; and the third is the re-partition of Bengal, which has resulted in the exile of millions of Bengalis from their mother province. It is well known, however, that the *Bengalee* has one amiable trait. If it commits itself to-day it uncommits itself to-morrow. The *Patrika* has, therefore, every hope that ere long its contemporary will see things in their true light.

521. Referring to the growing eagerness of Indian students living in the United Kingdom for obtaining commissions in the army, the *Herald* writes that they approached the authorities with prayers, but so far have met with a refusal by the War Office. Mr. King drew the attention of the House of Commons to this matter and said that he had been brought into relation with these students in one or two ways, and, to his knowledge, there was a very strong feeling that Indian students in London ought to be allowed to have at least one or two commissions, if they were suitable for them, just as much as if they were applicants for commissions in the Indian Army. They had actually been organising private meetings amongst themselves, and had approached the authorities. He hoped this subject would receive some attention, but said that if it was not possible to give any of these gentlemen commissions in the British Army, that they would, at any rate, receive sympathy and thanks for their readiness to serve the Empire at this time. Mr. Baker assured the Hon'ble Member that the remarks which had fallen from him would not pass unnoticed. It appears clear, however, that the War Office is unwilling to entertain the prayer of the Indian students in this respect. It is commissions and not thanks that are wanted, and thanks are not likely to propitiate the wounded feelings of the Indian students.

522. The *Calcutta Budget* writes that enormous as is the number of Indians who are now engaged in the various seats of war, in comparison to what the colonies and dominions have furnished,

A golden opportunity.

it is nothing in proportion to the teeming population of the continent. Is it not, therefore, a golden opportunity that Britain has of winning the love, loyalty and devotion of the Indians? India is an asset to the Empire which should be treated as such. It is not merely the interests of the white population in this country, whether official or non-official, but those of the three hundred and odd million children of the soil which should be the lookout of the rulers if they really consult their own welfare. To achieve this highly desirable result, the members of the ruling race must cure themselves of the hauteur, aloofness and exclusiveness which mark their attitude and behaviour towards the ruled. They should learn to hold the continent not by the sword, which must be weak in the presence of the great danger ahead, but by the tender chain of affection, confidence and sympathy. They should know better than constantly add to the repressive measures that already burden the Statute Book. They should take the people into their confidence and plainly demand their aid and co-operation. They should admit the latter to a larger but reasonable share in the administration of their country. They should seek to add to the prosperity of the subject races by the encouragement and development of arts and industries, trade and commerce and not to keep these in a close preserve for themselves. In short, they should make the Indians their own. It was this policy that helped materially to consolidate the Empire. As, however, circumstances and times have both changed, the pursuit of this policy requires wider initiative and greater liberality than before. Those statesmen who, therefore, believe that because in the earlier stages of British connection with the Indians the children of the soil were not admitted to the higher ranks of the public service and the army, they should be excluded from them even now, only prove their short-sightedness and worthlessness. They conveniently forget, in the crazy pursuit of their own interests, that Indians had then no Western education and culture and were thus unfit, whereas, they have now proved their fitness beyond question. The same argument applies to trade and industries also. India to-day is not what she was a hundred years back. It is a cordial brotherly shake of the hand that is wanted now. Let Mr. Austen Chamberlain realise this and act accordingly, and India will yet help England out of all her difficulties, which no other part of the Empire can or will do.

HERALD.
29th May 1915.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.
29th May 1915.

BENGALIEE.
1st June 1915.

523. Referring to the refusal of the War Office to accept Indian students residing in the United Kingdom for enrolment as members of the Officers' Training Corps, the

A racial bar.

Bengalee says that it is a purely racial disqualification, and as such should be promptly removed. Indians are shedding their blood in the service of the Empire. Their gallantry and devotion have extorted the admiration of their comrades on the field and even of their enemies. In the face of danger, they have established their right to be considered as the equals of the bravest of Britons, and yet the badge of racial and political inferiority is allowed to adhere to them and their countrymen. Nothing could be more unfair or more galling to their self-respect. Their exclusion from positions to which other British subjects are entitled is morally indefensible and is politically inexpedient. Mr. Lenwood, at a public meeting in London, said "he had little doubt that many Indians entertained the idea that after Indians had fought for Britain it was the duty of this country to give them fuller privileges, fuller control in their own country; and even where such ideas were not articulate it would be statesmanlike to meet them. This was one of the consequences which must follow the present war, and the magnificent service which Indians had rendered during the present crisis." The speaker voiced the true feeling of the people of India. Even where it was inarticulate, it was soon bound to find expression. For the ideas of the educated classes, by a sure process of filtration, become the ideas of the uneducated masses. It would be statesmanlike to anticipate what is inevitable. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that the Indian soldiers who are now fighting in Europe and will come back to their country after the war, will return with ideas of liberty and equality which they did not possess before. They will leaven their brother-soldiers with these new ideas. Who can resist the dissemination of thought? The new ideas winged with the new spirit will spread throughout the country and will determine the character and the aspiration of the masses and His Majesty's Indian soldiers. In ten years' time the stupendous transformation, now supposed to be confined to the educated classes, will have spread to the masses. It is to be hoped that the beneficent readjustment to which all are looking forward with so much hope and expectancy, will remove all racial disqualifications and meet a situation that is inevitable and to which the signs and portents of the times point with unerring certainty.

BENGALIEE.
2nd June 1915.

524. However strong may be the hatred of Germany in Great Britain just now, it is clear, says the *Bengalee*, that German ideas and ideals have already commenced to powerfully influence the British mind in at least some very important directions. It was, indeed, inevitable. All the time that Great Britain was talking of her determination to crush German militarism, the journal knew that she was really preparing herself psychologically, for the adoption of German methods. The type of militarism that Germany has developed can only be crushed by a militarism stronger than itself, and by nothing else. The situation must be far more serious than what we are permitted to realise in this country, so as to influence even the Liberal press in favour of conscription. The journal will not be surprised if it succeeds. If compulsory military service is introduced in Great Britain, and the example is followed as it is most likely to be, by the British Colonies, then it will be bound to seriously react upon the future of India as a part of the British Empire. This agitation in favour of so-called National Service in England, is therefore a matter of very serious concern to us.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1915.